ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

American Affairs Absorbing the Attention of Europe.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN MOVEMENTS,

APPOINTMENTS TO CUBA.

MORE TROOPS TO THE ISLAND.

Interesting from France.

Our London and Spezzia Correspondence, &c. &c. &c.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Captain Ryrie, arsived at eight o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Liverpool at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult.

The news is three days later, but is of very little Our thanks are due to Lieutenant J. Grant Raymond, R. N., Admiralty Agent of the Africa, for

late files of papers. The steamship Hermann arrived at Southampton on Friday, the 22d of October.

Earl Derby was inaugurated, on Thursday, as Chancellor of Oxford.

Gen. Mendibrun, Peruvian Minister of Finance, has arrived in London on a special mission. The British minister to Rio Janeiro has received instructions to inquire into the alleged ill-treatment

of English boys serving in the Brazilian navy. We learn from Paris that the most interesting sopic at present discussed in political circles is with respect to the succession. All, however, that is rumored or affirmed upon the subject is mere conjecture. An imperial guard of 10,000 men will, it is said, be formed from the select battalions of the

army, soon after the imperial election. The Paris Presse says that M. Brouckere, having failed in forming a ministry for Belgium, M. Theux has been commissioned to undertake the task. The Presse thinks that a ministry under Theux's aus-

pices, it formed, will speedily fall to pieces. The project of erecting Algeria into a vice-royalty is much talked of in Paris, and is one of those upon which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince Lucien Murat is again spoken of as the

future Viceroy.

The London Chronicle states that the Turkish envoy in Paris has been recalled, and that the excessive demands made by France caused Turkey to

resort to Russian influence. On Wednesday, the 20th ult., Hon. Mr. Cunard and a deputation had an interview with Sir John Pakington, (Colonial Secretary,) on the subject of

the Halifax railway. Accounts from Brussels state that M. de Brouckere has definitively resigned the task of forming a cabinet.

Advices from Corfu state that the small-pox is raging there fearfully. Within ten days there were 380 new cases, and 71 deaths. The emigrants into the United States from Ger-

many, this year, exceed in numbers those from Great Britain and Ireland. We observe the name of Charlotte Cushman

among the subscribers to a monument about to be erected to the memery of Thomas Hood. The British Southern Whale Fishery Company

have broken up their establishment at the Auck land islands, and will abandon the colonization of that group.

The Dutch herring fishery is proving very productive this year.

An advertisement in the Times announces that Madame de Terenezy, one of the patriotic Hungarian ladies, and who is well known in Austria, Gormany and Hungary, as an attractive singer, intends to make an artistic tour in America, and will give her first concert at Boston.

Forty pounds damage were awarded in the Bow street Court, London, last week, on the suit of Matthew Smith, a steerage passenger, against the ship Delia Maria, from London to New York, in July last. Smith complained that the provisions were bad. Other of the passengers are on hand to prosecute like claims.

The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending the 16th of October, gives the following results, when compared with the previous

 Public deposits
 £4,898,568;
 Decrease
 £4,177,870

 Other deposits
 13,107,481;
 Increase
 1,014,381

 Rest
 3,096,196;
 Decrease
 463,461
 On the other side of the account:-

 Government securities.
 £13.950.375;
 Decrease
 238.807

 Other securities.
 £1.187.001;
 Decrease
 1.296,565

 Notes unemployed.
 £1.392.445;
 Decrease
 1.293.200
 The amount of notes in circulation is £22,659 860,

being an increase of £1,407,675; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,670,458, showing a decrease of £47,560, when compared with the pre-

There had been a good demand for United States stocks, and a further advance had taken place in prices. Annexed were the quotations on the

100	- 1000 1000		
- 1	22d ult.:		
1	United States Five per Cent Bonds (1865) 98	n	20
	Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1862)	64	104
-7	Ditto Six per Cent ditto (1868)	64	110
1	Ditto Six per Cent Inscribed Stock (1867-'68) 107		108
1	New York State Fire per Cent Stock ('58 '00) 97		98
1	Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock 883	22	87
1	Ditto Five per Cent Honds (1862) 95	a	-
-	Ohio Six per Cent Bonds (1875)		108
	Massachusetts Five per Cent Sterling Bonds	D)	0.000
	(1808) ex div		108
	Binois laternal Improvement Six per Cent. 73		75
			-
	Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds 961/2		
			87
	Virginia Six per Cent Bonds (1886)100		
	Kentucky Six per Cent Bonds (1868) 9916		1001
Ĝ	Tennessee Six per Cent Bonds (1890) 95		99
i	Carada Six per Cent Sterling Bonds (1874) 115	7	116
	Roston City Five per Cent Ronds (1858-62)	100	
45	ex div 92		93
1	ex div	-61	
m	ex div 83);		84)
7	New York City Five per Cent Stock (1850.		
	1870)	A	-
3	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Six per		
	Cent mortgage Bonds (1860) 85)		85)
	New York and Eric Seven per Cent (first	4	
	mortgage) (1888-1869)	n	00
-	Ditto Seven per Cent (2d mge) (1859) ex div. 95 Ditto Seven per Cent Convertible (1862), 893	*	90
	Ohio and Pennsylvania Seven per cents (1865	100	20;
	1866) 935	14	04

The speculative excitement which had prevailed for some time on the Paris Bourse had at last been checked, and in consequence of large sales made for the realization of profits, the prices of both rentes and railway shares had declined.

Our London Correspondence.

London, Friday evening, Oct. 22, 1852. Parliament Meets on the Fourth of November French Senate Convoked for the Same Time to Ordain the Empire-Louis Napoleon at Paris-Fatal Reminiscences-The Second of December-Parties-Liberation of Abd-el Kadir-Vachting Intelligence-Belgium-American Imports to Spain-Futal Duel at Windsor-The Turkish Long-Ministerial Crisis at Constantinople-

Napoleon III , &c. &c. The English Parliament meets for despatch of business on the 4th November, the eve of the famous Gunpowder Plot. By a curious coincidence, Louis Napoleon has selected the same day for the meeting of the Senate to decide upon the declaration of the empire, a decision which is to be salmitted, nominally, to the ratification of the French people. The first business of our own Parliamen will be the Duke's funeral, which will be on the 18th or 19th of November Another cabinet coun-

cil was hold yesterday. Wednesday's steamer will have brought you full account of the triumphal entry of Louis Napoleon into Paris. His cars have at length been greeted fo the streets of Paris with the cry of " Vive l'Empersur!" All doubt on the subject has long cease

beration of the Senate, the ratification of the people, are mere matters of form. The only delay that may arise will be in the hesitation of Louis Napo-leon himself; but all hesitation is now past, he has east the die, and must run the risk. All may be ready by the 2d December, but I learn from well informed quarters that it is more likely to be the 20th. The remembrance of the comp d'état which took piace on the 2d, and the sanguinary scenes of the massacre on the Boulevards, on the 3d and 4th, is still too fresh in the minds of the inhabitants.

What title will the Emperor assume ? That of Napoleon III. is generally presumed, so as to maintain the hereditary escent-the Duke of Reichstadt being regarded as Napoleon II. It would be idle to conjecture upon what a few weeks must decide.

It is rumored that the partizans of the Duke of Bordeaux purpose drawing up a formal protest against the empire. The declaration of the empire must, at all events, decide one great question -the position of the other continental powers towards France. If I am to credit the latest intelliwards France. If I am to credit the latest intelligence from Vienna, some hesitation exists there as
to what ought to be done. The declaration of an
hereditary empire is a direct and open violation of
the treaties of Vienna. It is true, in his speech at
Bordeaux, Louis Napoleon spoke for peace; but he
said that "those powers which were anxious to
preserve peace ought not to push subordinate questions too far." This is now regarded as a threat.
Be this as it may, all the foreign powers are making active preparations for the worst, though I
think the new Emperor will not attempt a war unless driven into it. All the channel islands are bei
strongly fortified.

strongly fortified.

Abd el-Kader has been liberated by Louis Napo-

Abd el-Kader has been liberated by Louis Napoleon He will be removed to Broussa, in Turkey, and be treated according to his rank.

There is nothing stirring either in London or on the continent. The 18th was the auniversary of the battle of Leipzig, and kept with all due honors throughout Germany.

The challenge of Lord de Blaquiere, the owner of the America, has been taken up by three or four of our leading amateur sailors, and we shall probably have some excellent sport. Lord Londsborough, owner of the Mosquito, is building a schooner, and has accepted the challenge. The owner of the Disowned yacht (schooner.) has done the same, and others will follow. Yachting will become a science. In the late match between the America and Sverige, the little cutter Wildfire, beat them both. She has wire shrouds, and when sailing heels over to a fearful extent. I often thought she would go clear over.

ge clear over.

There is nothing particular stirring in theatricals here. Our theatrical heaven is devoid of stars. The Queen purposes reviving theatricals at Windsor Castle at Christmas. Douglas Jerrold has written a play for the occasion.

Belgium is still without a ministry. There are so many difficulties that M de Reconters who were an

many difficulties, that M de Bronekere, who was en-trusted to form a cabinet by the king, has given it up as kopeless. French intrigue is at work there. The Queen of Spain has just attained her twenty-

The Queen of Spain has just attained her twenty-second birthday.

From a recent return of Spanish imports, I find that the chief articles of imports to Spain from America are as follows:—

Rum.—Arrobas, 41,371 from Cuba; 1,267 ditto from Ports Bico and 12 from other parts.

Cotton Wool.—Quintals, 204,388, United States; 31,464, Brazil; 6,075, others parts.

Sugar.—Arrobas, 2,143,258, Cuba; 14,289, Porto Rico; 398, other parts.

Seit Fish.—Quintals, 173,910 British possessions, Cocoa.—Spanish col., quintals, 937 Cuba; 352, Porto Rico.

Rico.
Cocoa.—Caracas, quintals, 17.417, Porto Rico; 51,234.
Venezuela; 5,500, British possessions; 2,678, other
points.
Cocoa.—Gunyaquil, quintals, Equador, 36,106; Brazil,
4,394; Chile, 5,000; other points, 1,567.
Coffee.—Quintals, 12,343, Cuba; 7,950, Porto Rico; and
237, other points.
Copper.—Quintals, 3,819, Cuba; 652, Chile; 536, other
points. Hides.—Spanish col., quintais, 128, Cuba; 4.295 Porto

Rico.
Hides.—Foreign, quintals, 38,404, La Plata; 4,910, Brazil; 11,576, other perts.
Staves.—Thousands, 5,500, United States; five, other points.

points
Timber.—Flanks and masts, 22, 100 pieces; 2923 from
Cuba; 7,832 United States; 8,798, British possessions;
and 2,537, other perts. Fine and dye co., quintals, 81,947,
Cubs; 11,708, Porto Rico; 5,387, Venezueia; and 9,372,
other parts.

A duel, between two French refugees, on Tuesday, A duel, between two Frenen relugees, on Tuestay, in a field near Windsor, was fought with swords and pistels. One of them was killed. The cause is believed to have been political. One was a disciple of Louis Blane, the other of Ledru Rollin.

There has been a change of ministry in Turkey, and the Porte has refused to sanction the Turkish Lean. It will however, it is presumed, be ultimate-

and the Porte has refused to sanction the Turkish loan. It will, however, it is presumed, be ultimately given. Under the impression that the sanction of the Porte will be ultimately given to it, there has been a further rally in the quotations of the serip. It opened at 5, advanced to 5, fell to 4, and recovered at 6, leaving off at 6, to 6, premium. In reference to this lean letters have been received yesterday from Constantinople, dated the 7th inst. which state that the Suitan had agreed to recognize ich state that the Suitan had agreed to recog-e such portion of the loan as had been authorized the Minister of Finance, but as the negotiators d chesen to exceed the amount so authorized. they must take the responsibility of the rest. It was, however, believed that, under the representawas however, believed that, under the representa-tions which had been made by the directors of the bank and the French minister, the entire loan would ultimately be accepted and ratified by the Porte. It is stated that the terms upon which the loan was negotiated were urged as an objection against its acceptance, and that the Ulemas, on the part of the old Turkish party, effered to advance the money at much lower rates of interest than those paid for the loan under the present arrangement. This offer, combined with the intermes of parties This offer, combined with the intrigues of parties acting in the interests of Ruesia and Austria, led to the rejection of the lean, which was in no way connected with or caused by the change of ministry, as was originally stated in letters received from Malta

was originally stated in letters received from Mark-and Trieste.

A Paris letter says:—
The news of the recent change of Ministry at Constan-tincele has created a considerable reneation in the man cial, as well as the political world of Paris, principally be cause the same accounts which brought the news of the Ministerial crisis stated that it had been occasioned by the refusal of the Porte to ratify the loan concluded: menth ago in London and Paris on account of the Ban of Constantinople. It is now, however, quite understood that the rejection of the loan was not that the cause of the crisis, and that it was merely put forwari as a prethat the rejection of the loan was not the true cause of the crisis, and that it was merely put forwari as a pretext. Indeed, the epiculators on the Paris Bourse have shown that they were aware of that fact, for the Turkish lean, which had fallen to pur on Wednesday last, rose jesterday to its previous value. The true cause of the fall of the Grand Visir. All Pacha, and the appointment of Mehemet Pacha in his steed, is, I understand, as follows:—Count Baccicchi, as everybody knows, left Paris some time since on a mysterious mission from the fature Finperor of the French to Egypt and Constantinople. There sult of his mission in Egypt has been already announced. The object of his mission to Constantinople was to demand of the Divan the recognition by the Sultan of the rights of the French over Algeria, and also to demand the recognition of France as the protector of the Holy Places. sights of the French over Algeria, and also to demand the recognition of France as the protector of the Holy Places. Notwithstanding the mystery in which Count Baceloche's mission was involved, its object was allowed to transpire t Constantinople before the arrival of the negotiator. The Russian ambessador apprised the Suitan of what he had to expect; and the Scitan a armed at the excessive pretentions put forward by France, had recourse to the influence of Russia for support. It is in consequence of this that All Tacha, who was the representative of the influence of France in the Divan, was object to edde his place to Mehemat Pacha, who represents Russian influence. In ordinary circumstances this change in the automat would be considered as implying a total change of policy, but in the present influence this is not the case In policy, but in the present instance this is not the case. In the internal policy of the country there will be no change; for Mehemet Pacha had cordially joined to all the reforms effected since the advent of Abdul Medjid to the throne. But, on the other hand, a most important change will take place in the external policy of the Porte, which by this change is placed completely under the influence of Russian diplomacy. Such is the effect of French intrigu-ing at Centantinople. Let us hope that it may not lead to still worse results.

Russian diplomacy. Buch is the effect of French intriguing at Centantinople. Let us hope that it may not lead to still worse recults.

Respecting the heir to the French empire, a confessioner at Paris writes as follows:

Every one knows that the fille Louis Napoleon has determined to adopt as Emparer, is that of Napoleon III, and the question would appear of very little consequence whether he adopts that or any other that may soit his failey. But such is not the feeling. The choice of a name is considered of vast importance and oddly enough, it is feared that the great powers, though apparently prepared to swallow the camel of the empire, may strain at the reat of the name. They think, forecost, that their Majorieon III, and great difficulties are forecen on this account. Napoleon II, they say was never receptived by the powers. The Emparer, is fact abdicated at Foneinchieau, unconditionably and without designating his successor. It was only during the hundred days, when he was no longer mongrised by Europe as Emperer that he proclaimed his son as his successor, by the life of Napoleon II, they say has never receptance of the majories of the Emperer, who handred days, when he was no longer mongrised by Europe as Emperer that he proclaimed his son as his successor, by the life of Napoleon II was only during the hundred days, when he was no longer mongrised by Europe as Emperer that he proclaimed his son as his successor, by the life of Napoleon II was not longer mongrised by Europe as Emperer when he was no longer mongrised by Europe as Emperer when he was no longer mongrised by Europe has the strength to be acknowledged also, Joseph the extension and longerally preaking, be ought to be Napoleon III to be acknowledged also, Joseph the extension, and longerally preaking, be ought to be Napoleon III to be nated on the title for the Duta of Reicheston, and the feeling the formation of the Reicheston of the Re the actually had recourse fortratagem. They have in-nied a pretended subdication on the part of Joseph and use, and dated it from London on some imaginary d y. appears that the fear of the embryo Emperor and his study is, that the powers sill refuse to scknowledge Na-

friends is, that the powers will refuse to acknowledge Na-polecn III. on the pretext that by doing so they will in-directly as a supledge that the property of the Ministers are, therefore disposed to recommend that the President should take the title of Napoleon II. as continuing the dynasty direct from the Emperor; or that of Louis Napo-leon I., as the founder of a new dynasty. These great diplomatists might save themselves all the trouble. If the European powers have made up their minds to ac-knowledge the future Emperor, no great/difficulty will be made as to the title he may take; if they should be resol

ved to discoun him, no title, however well chosen, will prevent them from setting him down as a parish.

There have been sundry centradictory rumors affect of late with respect to the chances of the ex King Jerome to be included in the Imperial succession, but I have resone to be included in the Imperial succession, but I have resone to be included in the Imperial succession, but I have resone to believe, as I informed you in former letters, that Louis Napoleon's wish and intention are to make that branch of his family the first princes of the blood. Certain it is that the ex-King is on the very best terms with Louis Napoleon. He sand his son, Napoleon Benaparte (the cleverest though most violent of the family.) dired yesterday at St. Cloud, and on every occasion Louis Napoleon makes a point of showing how high they are in his favor. On the day of the entry into Paris they were at the Palaze of the Tulleries to receive the Prevident while the Prince de Camino was absent for want of an invitation. The adversaries of the family of Jercme Bonaparte, of whom M.M. Fould and de Morny are the leaders are so sensible of the favor which the ex-King and hisson have attained, that they have abandoned their attempts to get up a party in the Sanate against the introduction of their names in the much sought after, though very doubthil succession.

Another subject, on which there has been a good deal of speculation here, is the manner in which the importal household will be organized. I understand that some of the great offices established under the Emperor Napoleon will not be re established. Among others there will be neither an Arch Chanceller nor an Arch Treasurer. There are to be two categories of princes—the one to be called princes of the family included in the succession; in the second figure Prince Luclen Murat, Prince Caramata, &c., and, it is said, M. de Persigny.

Our Mediterranean Correspondence.

U. S. SHIP LEVANT, MED. SQUADRON, SPEZIA, Oct. 11, 1852. Political Condition of Italy Quiet—The United States Ship Levant—Her Cruise to Spezia— Sketch of the Town—Things at Naples—Leghorn -Sloop of War St. Louis, &c., &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD I have thus far regularly received by the way of Marseilles, France; but as this delays it by two or three days before I receive it here, you would, therefore, oblige me by forwarding it in future to Spezia, Sardinia, in care of Consul Wm. L. Long, United States Navy Storekeeper at that place, and omit Mr. Hodge entirely. The HERALD of the 21st September was received direct, on board the Cumberland, yesterterday, Qcteber 10; mine, which comes by way of Marseilles, I have not received yet. I think the quickest route will be the one indicated herein. At the end of the term, please notify me, as I will forward the necessary amount for another year, or have it done by friends in the United States, if requested.

In matter of correspondence, I cannot say a great

deal. Italy seems to be quiet. Nothing political of consequence is transacting, but the minds of the people are not yet rested, and they will not be satisfied with the actual government. Our sloop is one of the fivest men-of war ships floating in these seas The good qualities, in regard to her sailing, are not to be doubted; as well on the wind as right before it, she glides along like the proud swan on the roit, she glides along like the proud swan on the romantic rivers of the South. Her battery, which consists of twenty guns of a heavy calibre, is kept in excellent order, and ready at any instant to discharge its awful thunder at an unexpected enemy. The cleanness is admirable. All the foreigners and strangers who visit her in these parts, express the same sentiment, and great credit is therefore due to her officers. In general speaking, the ship looks more like a palace than a floating barrack. As you know, we lett Norfolk, or, properly speaking, the Hampton Roads, on July 10, and after a passage of twenty-eight days, in which we run 3,700 miles, we arrived on the 8th of Angustoff Tangiers. On the 9th, we suchored at Gibraltar, where we met with an English fleet, under the command of Admiral Dundas, consisting of twenty-one sail—five ships of the line, four frigates with screws, four steam frigates, and five steamers of a smaller class. Notwithstanding, our little sloop anchored amongst these high rocks of timber, and was generally praised by them. After a short stay of three days, the sails were heisted again, and leaving Europe and Ceuta bebind, we began our cruise in the Mediterranean. On our arrival at Spezia, on the 24th of August, we received orders from Commodore Silas H. Stringham of a different nature, and therefore delayed only five days for filling the ship with water and provisiors. Our storekeeper here, a gentleman from North Carolina, deserves great credit for the management of the storehouses, which are in eff-gant order, and well stocked with the different palatable articles for the use of seamen, so that there will be no danger of our not being well provided for. mantic rivers of the South. Her battery, which gant order, and well stocked with the different paintable articles for the use of seamen, so that there
will be no danger of our not being well provided for.
The town of Spezia is situated on the end of a large
bay in the kingdom of Sardinia, forty miles distance from Genoa, and is well adapted for the harboring of our ships Seidom, or hardly ever, are there
any other men-of-war ships here but our own, and
you may say we have the whole playground to ourselves. But, as I am no romance writer, and do not
profess to give you any suitable description of the
place itseir, I will be entirely limited to facts, and
not promulgate any more than what my ideas and
personal interest can answer for. On the 29th of personal interest can answer for. On the 29th of August we repaired to Naples, where, on our arrival on the 4th of September, we found the United States frigate Cumberland lying at anchor, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Silas H. Stringham. We saluted the Commodore with due respect, and also the Neapolitan flag. On the Stringtons and the September of September 1 on the Strington of September 1 of September 2 of Sept description, on which occasion King Ferdinand held a grand review of the troops, the day being the anniversary of the change in the government. A French fleet, of four line of battle ships and two steam frigates, was at anchor off Santa Lucia. Af steam frigates, was at anchor off Santa Lucia. After leaving Naples, the same night, in company of the flag ship, we arrived at Liverno. (commonly called Leghorn.) on the 12th, where both ships came to anchor. The harbor of Leghorn is not fit for men-of-war ships, and we had to come to in an open roadstead, so that we did not remain long, and weighed anchor on the 16th of September, for Spexia. The passage our ships had from Leghorn to this place was boisterous, and we found ourselves guided by the flag ship to anchor again in about three hours, amongst the old acquainted hills of our bay. We have been laying here ever since, and will probably remain here some time longer. The sloop-of-war St. Louis arrived here on the 1st of October, after a passage of eight days from Gibral-October, after a passage of eight days from Gibrat-tar, and forty one from Hampton Roads. She will rail to night or to-morrow for Tripoli, (Barbary) In hopes that these items will be of some service to you, although, doubtless, of very small impor-tance, I remain, very respectfully, JIM BUNT.

France. The clerks in the government offices are busied in arranging the petitions for the empire. When completed they will no doubt form the groundwork of the Senatus Consulte, to be in term followed by the Ptablecte. It is now confidently stated that the Pope will come to Paris to perform the core-mony of consequents the Emperor, but whether in the Pope will come to Paris to perform the ceremony of consecrating the Emperor, but whether in
December or May next, is not certain. The Emperor's new title is to be "Emperor of the Prench, King
of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Pitees,"—
which last is supposed to be intended to give him a
pretext for medding in the affairs of the East. The
project of erecting Algeria into a vice-royalty is
more than ever talked of, and is, it seems, one of
those on which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince Lucien Murat, is again unsken of as cious. Prince Lucien Murat is again spaken of as the fature vice-roy. This is not the only project in contemplation with reference to the colony, as Louis Napoleon meditates the organization of an association on a grand scale, in some respects si-milar to that of the British East India company.

The Moniteur publishes the receipts of the customs during the nine months of 1852, ending let inst. They amounted to 103,290,658 francs, snowing an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of 1851, of 16,015,000 francs, and with 1850, 10,442,000 frames. The Poys is about to assume the title of Journal

M. Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, late Bishop of orleans, is raised to the dignity of Cardinal.

Four additional arrests have been made in connection with the Marseilles informal machine, alies the "gas-pips plot." It is said, however, that treasonable documents of some importance have been discovered.

eovered.

Typhus fever is raging with extraordinary violence at Thiers, in the Puy de-Dome. There are more than eight hundred persons, mostly women and children, lying ill in that small town.

By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the

By a recent decision of the Minister of Marine, the French flect in the Levant will henceforth be composed of steam versels alone.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, states that the cultivation of rice in the Landes is increasing to a noticeable extent. In 1847, only one acre was cultivated, and there are now under crop nine hundred acres, which have produced this sea on 8 000 hectolists, in each condition.

litres, in good condition.

A small vessel of about one hundred tons, called the Comto le Ion, about to be launched at Nantes, is built of zine, as an experiment of the adaptation of that metal to shipbailding.

deere appointing a "Consulting Junta of Pereign
Affairs," composed of the Under Secretary of State,
and chiefs of the sections of that department.

The special delegates of the Basque Provinces,
convoled to settle the question of the Farrar, have

of the Department of the Centre, and the political and military government of Puerto Principe. Independently of the reinforcements about to sail for Cuba from Santander, others were to be embarked for the same destination in different ports of the kingdom.

Havens at the end of the mouth, to be at the orders of the captain general of Cuba. of the captain general of Cuba.

The nevels of Engene Sue, George Sands, Consuelo, and several of the writings of Frederic Soullie. Eugene Seribe and Alexander Dumas, are interdicted to be read in Spain.

Several of the first citizens of Velleiri have boos recently arrested on a charge of propagating anti-popul dectrines among the soldiery. Sir Henry Bulwer's mission to Rome is said to have been with the view of obtaining from the Pope a disclaimer of the pretensions of the Irish clergy in political matters. If so, the mission has signally failed.

Naples.

A letter from Naples, in a Genoese paper, states that there is reason to believe that none of the sentences of death passed on the political prisoners of 1848 will be carried into effect.

German y.

Austria has invited the States of Germany to a new conference on the customs question, at Vienua. Bavaria, Saxony, and Nassau, have already appoint-

Bavaria, Saxony, and Nassau, have already appointed delegates.

The Senate of Frankfort, supported by a resolution of the Germanic Diet, has cancelled the article of the law of 1849, securing equality of political rights to citizens of all persuasions—thus excluding Jews from all share in the election. New elections will take place immediately, at which Christians only will be allowed to vote.

Diplomatic relations, so long interrupted between the courts of Prussia and Wurtemberg, have been re-established.

Sardinia

A notification is published by the Sardinian consul in London, that, until further notice, vessels arriving at Sardinian ports from Charleston, S. C., will be subjected to quarantine.

Tuscany.

The subjects of interest in Tuccany at present are the new loan, the customs league with Austria, and the change of ministry. The loan is to be negotiated by M. Bastoji, of Leghorn, and is intended to pay off previous loans, and with the surplus to construct the new port at Leghorn, and drain the Bicatina awamp.

Parma.

The Parmese Gazette, of the 13th, publishes two ducal decrees, dated, one from Vienna, and the other from Buda, enforcing the general tariff of the customs league concluded with Austria and Modena, and prescribing penalties for transgression. Russia.

The Russian Geographical Expedition to the island of Kamsohatka, is at length organized. It consists of twelve persons, half of whom will set out this winter. The expedition will be absent about

A British fleet, under the command of Admiral Dundas, anchored at Salamis on the 3d inst. The Admiral and suite proceeded to Athens on the 5th. It is believed the visit of the fleet has relation to the settlement of the succession to the throne of Greece.

The Athens journals contain no news of importance. They are filled with a report of bills presented to the Chambers, relative to alterations in the appointment of officers to the Greek navy.

New Turkish Grand Vizier.

We have advices from Constantinople of the 5th inst. Besides confirming the report of Natz Pacha's replacement as Minister of Finance, by Mouthan Bey, and that of Izet Pacha, Minister of Commerce, by Kiamil Pacha, they state that six days afterwards, namely, on the 4th inst., Ali Pacha, the Grand Vizier, was dismissed, and replaced by Mehemet Ali, Minister of Marine, and the Sultan's brother-in-law. Various stories were circulating in the Turkish capital respecting the causes of Ali Pacha's dismissal, but none traceable to any trustworthy source: The new Grand Vizier has been included there ten years in the various cabinets led by Reschid Pacha, having been successively Grand Master of the Artillery, Minister of War, and, lastly, Minister of Marino. He is thus associated with all the measures of reform which have distinguished the reign of Abdul-Medjid. New Turkish Grand Vizier.

Auxillary Search for Franklin The Auxiliary Search for Franklin.

The Admiralty have received the following letter from Commander Inglefield, who had so disinterestedly proceeded in the screw steamer Isabel, to assist in the hazardous search for Sir John Franklin's

expedition: - SCREW DISCOVERY VESSEL ISAREL, 2 12. 1852. Screw Discovery-Vessel Isarel, Godhaven, Disco, Greenland, Ang. 12, 1852. Six.—The assistance I have received in so many ways from the Board of Admiralty, in equipping my little vessel for her arctic veyage, induces me to suppose their lordships will be pleased to learn I have to far advanced on my voyage, and that the equadron under Sir Edward Belcher passed this port on the 12th of June, having left it on the 10th, and finding the Waigatt Passage blocked with ice re-

finding the Waigatt Passage blocked with ice, returned southward to take the open bay.

I shall sail in a few hours, having only put into Godhaven to make good some losses sustained in a gale off Caps Farewell. I am now (from the fav rable appearance of the season and the opinion of those here as to the state of the ice northward) determined on proceeding

of the ice borthward) determined on proceeding direct to Smith's Sound.

No ships having been seen returning southward from Melville Bay, it is presumed that they have been successful in making an early north passage. I sm. sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Sigued) E. A. INGLEFIELD, Commander, R. N.

The Release of Abd-el . Kader.

Among the many particulars of the late quasi im-Among the many particulars of the late quasi imperial progress recorded in a succession of flaming sulletins in the "non-official" part of the Moniteur one episode was studiously reserved till the happy moment for giving it to the world. It is only just announced that the President stopped at the Chateau of Amboise to inform Abd-el-Kader in person of his approaching release from captivity. An incident so picturesque as well as so graceful cannot but be regarded with great admiration, even though we might be disposed to criticise the terms in which the amouncement was made, or to suspect further motives than simple faith and blind generosity. If the Arab chief is now to enjoy real liberty—if his future Turkish guardians do not suffer for their formidable ward—if Algeria continues to enjoy its present qualified tranquillity and no new its present qualified tranquillity and no new scheme of ambition is to rise out of this roman-tic beginning, then the interview of Louis Napoleon with Abd el Kader will furnish the painters with a subject more really interesting than any that covers the vast walls of Versailles. Those vast panoramas of armies routed, camps pillaged, and cities taken by assault, that furnish the Parisians patoramas of armies routed, camps pillaged, and cities taken by assault, that furnish the Farisians with such appropriate subjects of Sunday contemplation, will conclude better than their subjects deserve in this simple seene. Simple as it is, however, it is zearcely possible to exhaust its significant aspects. Louis Napoleon, if we can suppose him affected by anything but the result of a cool-blooded calculation, might well be moved to this act by the recellection of the man who died in captivity, and whose disasters he is now on the point to repair; he might well he moved by the recellection of what he had suffered himself. As the heir of a captivity as well as of a throne, he might feel even more than was politic for an illustrious and high-minded prisoner. If to this sentiment were added a natural desire to adorn with such grace as could be found his assumption of imperial power, and to avert by a happy omen the portents that darken the path of an usurper, that could still detract little from the dignity of this remarkable act. By one Englishman, at least, we shall expect to hear it described in the most glowing colors. The Marquis of Londonderry, just rendered happy with the bias riband of the Great Duke, will find his happiness, if possible, augmented by the thought than he has contributed to the release of the most glustrious lighter and the first and the first and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lighter and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights are the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights and the the light of the most glustrious lights and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights and the first contributed to the release of the most glustrious lights and the release of the most glustrious thought that he has contributed to the release of the most illustrious living captive, and that his interference with the French President has been responded to with something more than a civility which lapsed into silence. But Louis Napeleon is something more than a sentimental hero. The history of his own pledges is hardly reconcilable with his professed anxiety to redcem the good faith of the nation towards the Arab chief; and, though ready to use stage effects when they come in his way, and can be obtained without cost, he is not the man to do a deed of costly and dangerous generosity, unless it seems to promise incidental advantages worth the sacrifice. In this instance he has seized the opportunity of commemoraand dangerous generolity, unless it seems to promise insidential advantages werth the sacrifice. In this instance of the first of the composed of steam versels alone.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, states that the enlivation of rice in the Landes is increasing to a noticeable extent. In 1847, only one acre was cultivated, and there are row under crop nine hundred acres, which have produced this sea on 8 600 heeto-litres, in good condition.

A small vessel of about one hundred tons, called the Comte le Ieu, about to be launched at Nantes, is built of zine, as an experiment of the adaptation of that metal to shipbaliding.

Spain.

The Madrid Gazette of the 14th inst. publishes a decree appointing a "Consulting Junta of Foreign Affairs," composed of the Under recretary of State, and chiefs of the sections of that department.

The special delegates of the Basque Provinces, convoked to extile the question of the Fuerus, a vector of the Basque Provinces, of the Control of the Surface and military government of Puerto Principe. Independently of the reinforcements about to sail for Cubs from Santander, others were to be embarked for the same destination in different ports of the kingdom.

It is said that Brigadier Lopez Ballesteros will be promoted to major general, and will proceed to

Amboise. He seems to adjure the solemn compact. If Abd-el-Kader breaks his word, then there is no faith in the disciples of Mahomet, and no binding in the Koran. What quarrel will then seem so just or so grave as that which France will then have against the crescent in behalf of the cross? On the other hand, look to the state of Algeria even now. In this very paper we record the march of a strong force against a powerful tribe only twelve leagues from Constantia, to exact a tribute and to punish issuits, when, notwithstanding the superfority of men and of tactics, the object was not attained without hard fighting and much bloodshed. Should this spirit extend, and should the revolters attain a temporary success, it requires more faith than we possess in the virtues of the Koran to assure us that Abd-el-Kader will not seek his own again, and excuse his broken faith, as Louis Napoleon excuses French conquest, in the obvious will of God. For the sake of universal humanity, so often grieved to so little purpose in the annals of Algeria, we trust that the Arab chief will be content to live on his income at Broussa, and leave the French to fulfil their destiny in Algeria; but we can scarcely expect it, and scarcely even persuade ourselves that Louis Napoleon feels that confidence in the oath of a captive foe.

THE RELEASE-THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN LOUIS

NATOLEON AND THE EMIR.

[From the Paris Moniteur]

The Prince has marked the end of his tour by a great act of justice and national generosity—he has restored Abd-el Kader to liberty. This act has long been decided in his mind; he wished to carry it into effect as soon as circumstances should permit him to follow, without any danger to the country, the suggestions of his heart. At present, France has too legitimate a confidence in his strength and his rights, not to show herself great towards a vanquished enemy. In returning to Paris, the Prince stopped at the Chateau d'Amboise, and, having seen Abd-el-Kader, informed him of the end of his captivity in the following terms:—

Abd-el-Kader-I come to inform you of your libera-

Prince stopped at the Chateau d'Amboise, and, having seen Abd-el-Kader, informed him of the end of his captivity in the following terms:—

Abd-el-Kader—I come to inform you of your liberation. You are to be taken to Broussa, in the States of the Sultan, as soon as the necessary preparations shall have been made, and you will receive there from the French government an allowance worthy of your former rank. You are aware that for a length of time your captivity had caused me real affliction, for it incessantly reminded me that the government which preceded me had not observed the engagements entered into towards an unfortunate enemy; and nothing in my eyes is more humiliating for the government of a great nation than to misunderstand its force to such a point as to fail in its promise. Generosity is always the best counsellor, and I am convinced that your residence in Turkey will not prove injurious to the tranquility of our possessions in Africa. You religion, like ours, enjoins submission to the decrees of Providence. But if France is mistress of Algeria, the reason is that God willed it to be so, and the French nation will never give up that conquest. You have been the enemy of France, but I am not the less willing to render justice to your courage, to your character, and to your resignation in misfortune. That is the reason why I consider it a point of honor to put an end to your captivity, having full confidence in your word. These noble words deeply moved the ex-Emir. After having expressed to his highness his respectful and eternal gratitude, he swore on the Koran that he would never attempt to disturb our rule in Africa, and that he would submit, without any uterior design, to the will of France. Abd-el-Kader added that it would be quite to mistake the spirit and the letter of the law of the Prophet to imagine that it allowed any violation of engagements towards Christians; and he pointed out to the Prince a verse in the Koran which formally condemns, without any exception or reservation, whoever violates

at Broussa.

The place assigned for the future residence of Abd-el-Kader is not far from the town where Kossuth and some of his companions were sent after their escape from Hungary. Broussa, which contains a population of about 50,000 souls, Turks, Greeks, Jews. and Armenians, was once the capital of the ancient Bithynia. Situate on a flank of Mount Olympus, it was conquered from the Greek Emperors in the beginning of the 14th century, when the passes of the mountain had already been left unguarded, and the victorious Orchan, son of Othman, succeeded, by force or by treachery, in obtaining possession of it.

taining possession of it.

The Naval Force of the United States.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, Oct. 22.]

A great object with the United States of America, for a considerable time past—indeed, we may say, ever since 1790, when the independence of the country was established—has been to create a powerful naval force, not, indeed, by building ships of war, to rot in their harbors, and be periodically broken up, but by insuring for the country a numerous body of seamen, available at any time for the purposes of war. But even if war were never contemplated by this extraordinary republic, its geographical situation would show the people that all their strength and power, all their wealth and prosperity, must be sought for through the medium of the ccean. The whole territory lies along the seacoast, open to and inviting the trade of every nation. Its internal communication is conducted by mighty rivers such as are only known in America, and by vast lakes, which, from their extent, are in themselves inland oceans. The United States are not insular, like Great Britain, but for all the purposes of commerce they are quasi insular. Exclude them from the sea and the whole country is not insular, like Great Britain, but for all the purposes of commerce they are quasi insular. Exclude them from the sea, and the whole country is paralyzed. Great Britain, it is said, is a maritime nation through necessity, and the same observation will apply with equal force to the United States of America. It did not require any premeditated plan to make America a naval power. Before the people lay the ocean, behind them almost impenetrable forcets; and they naturally launched their barks upon the deep as their only means of intercourse with the rest of the world, the great highway by which all those operations would have to be carried on that were to make the country what it has become—a great and powerful nation.

Fisheries and maritime commerce are the obvious means by which the seamen are trained and pro-

Fisheries and maritime commerce are the obvious means by which the seamen are trained and propared for their hazardeus pursuit, and the northern portion of the United States, as New England, Massachusetts, &c., equally with our North American colouies, had embarked extensively in the fishery off their coasts long before the war of the American revolution. During the recent dispute on the fishery question, this has been put forward as one of the claims of the United States fishermen. It has been said that they fished in the disputed waters before the Revolution, and that it was an inherent and inalienable right, of which they could not be deprived. From launching a fishing-boat to launching a larger versel, is only a step in progression, and both British America and the United States have made extraordinary advances in this States have made extraordinary advances in this way. The merchant tonnage of the latter country way. The merchant tonnage of the latter country in particular is fast approximating to an equal amount with the British tennage; and, according to the speculations of the Americans, will seen surpass this country—an event which, from present appearance, we think by no means improbable. But it is not by maritime traffic alone that the United States are becoming a great naval power. They have seculously pursued fishing operations, not merely for the comparatively smaller lish taken on the coast of America, but they have followed the great monsters of the deep from sea to sea, with wonderful perseverance and success. There can be no doubt of the profit of the whale fishery to America, as a nation; but it is a great question whether the coast fishery, which is maintained by a heavy bounty, may not be a national loss. According to the principles of political economy that preing to the principles of political economy that prevail at present in this country, it would be so considered; but while in England we look only to immediate consequences, the Americans, probably with more prudence, look further a head to remote and collateral results.

The Americans candidly avow that one of the purposes for which they encourage the fishery on their own coasts—or, more properly speaking, on the coast of the British colonies—is to train seamen for the country. That this object has succeeded, and is succeeding, is but too well known. The number of American ships engaged in the southern whale fishery alone would of themselves be nearly sufficient to man any ordinary fleet of ships of war which that country might require to send to sea. It will be sufficient for us in this place to observe, without attempting to state why it is so, that while the American whale fishery has been attended with the most sufficient for us in this place to observe, without attempting to state why it is so, that while the American whale fishery has been attended with the most extraordinary success, that of England has been gradually dwindling away. The northern whale fishery, indeed, is still prosecuted by this country, but the southern fishery has been entirely abandoned to the Americans. The reasons assigned for the greater success of our competitors in this trade—some of them fiscal, some maritime—are too conflicting to allow us to enter into them in the columns of a newspept; nor could we do so without entering into a history of this fishery, and its connection with the trade in oil for the last half century. We must content currelves, therefore, with observing, that the average number of American ships annually sent to the southern or sperm whale fishery, and fitted out for the most part from the ports of and fitted out for the most part from the ports of and fitted out for the most part from the ports of and fitted out for the most part from the ports of and fitted out for the most part from the ports of wassachuseits, is 250, manned with about 7,500 seamer; but besides this, they have, within the last three years, penetrated into the Arctic region by three years, penetrated into the Arctic region by the field of this fishing a straits, where, so far as the accounts are yet known, they have been very successful. In 1849, the number of ships that proceeded to this fishing, the number of ships that proceeded to this fishing the number of ships that proceeded to this fishing the number of ships that proceeded to this fishing the number of ships that proceeded to this fishing the number of ships that proceeded to this fishing.

1343,650 barrels of oil. Or 36,830 barrels of oil and 2,431,600 lbs. of bone. In the following year, 1850, the fleet zent to that destination amounted to 144 vessels; and during a short summer, the take was 243,650 barrels of oil. Their returns have not yet been received, but they are generally supposed

the report made to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, which appeared in our columns yes-terday, that it is the intention of the Americans to prosecute this new and extended branch of the prosecute this new and extended branch of the whale fishery; and our object in noticing it so particularly is to show the facility which this fishery alone affects to the United States of becoming a great maritime power, and, indeed—what they alm to be—the greatest naval country in the world.

great maritime tower and, indeed—what they aim to be—the greatest mind country in the world.

The Design of the Panatics in the United States—The Compromise Measures.

Press the Lendon lines, Oct 23.

Among the various rocks anced in the great Amongine repetite, not the least is the fandsmostal difference of noticy between the slave and the free States. That or from the least is the fandsmostal difference of noticy between the slave and the free States. That or from the heart provision by which the fee Scates are bound for the all their casts ance towards the appachension or fugitive layer, their surrender into the hands of the slave slave, their surrender into the slave State from which they have excepted. Such is the residing compromise, and there were these who thought that it really satisf in the question for ever and far aye. These people of course think that a compromise, to be really a comprome, should be sensithing the difficulties of which time should not only smeeth, but offace. It should have such a foundation in nature as soon to become unnoticed, unfelt, and insporten. That is far from being the case with the Fugitive Slave law; and how any legislators could expect it to last long in force, or to reconcile the States to one another, we cannot imagine. It is calculated in its very nature to keep the sore onen by a continual succession of legalized outrages. Every slave hunted down in a free State, and reclaimed by the process of of this law, revives the agitation; and there will generally be circumstances of aggravation in the capture, such as that the alleged slave has quietly resided for some years at the place of his capture, or that he has his family about him, and had fed for the express purpose of enjoying their society. Thus ever and anon there will be some incident similar technical by her penning to embody a political grievance

those which overthrew the existing constitutions of

those which overthrew the existing constitutions of Rome, by happening to embody a political grievance in a dramatic and personal form. No law can be considered secure which thus breeds an agitation against iteelf, and a compromise which does this can only reopen the controversy.

Meanwhile, the duration and the final issue of the controversy between the alaveowner and the abolitionist, as well as its immediate effects, depend on the style and tactics of the disputants; and they are such as to set conjecture quite at fault as to the future. On the one hand, the grotesque and semi-barbarous character of the unfortunate race which forms the subject of the quarrel, imparts a touch of the ludicrous to their justest claims and thefr saddest wrongs; it infects the eloquence and conduct of their advocates, and alienates from them that large part of mankind that fears neither bullets nor swords, but quails before a jest. On the other hand, a real cause like that of the slaves—a cause founded in nature, in justice, and in religion—a cause embracing more than three millions of souls—is sure to find sympathy among a people singularly ardent, theoretical, philanthropic, and, above all trained to independence and agitation as the great tradition of the Union, and the means of every one's own private advancement. In such a country kindred agitations will flock together for aid, and, with "emancipation" for their common war-cry, the most reasonable complainants will be glad to make common cause with the most fanatical and the most rediculous. At present the deeply-injured children of Ham are fighting for liberty and political existence with the wildest fanatics on one side, and "Women's Rights women" on the other. Misery making strange bedfellows; jilted maidens, illused wives, and excer yother class of female discontent appeal in their extremity to the swarthy African slave, and each rejoices to think that it has found another class, like itself, possessing a quarrel against the whole race of man. The ambitious and disappoin

dent citizens, therefore women ought also, or vice versa.

As to the question whether three millions of humain beings, in a Christian and a civilized country, will ulimately be free, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that they will; but the account of the "Fugitive Slave Rescue Anniversary Meeting" at Syracuse which we recently quoted from the New York Herald, compels us to doubt whether these injured people are hastening their own deliverance. Syracuse must be a highly favored place to have, as an every day occurrence, meetings any one of which would confer immortality on any English tewn. The assembled aboltionists began with all the solemnity due o the "momentous" occasion, when subjects 'momentous as the claims of God' were to be reated. From this awful beginning the proceedings passed, with the usual American bathos, brough an introductory oration, selections from he bible, a payer, a poem on "the rescue of Jerry," o an opinion by Schator Chase that the Fugitive Slave act was no law and the escape of every slave was a constitutional triumph. A Mr. Drayton testified that he had been in prisons oft, and also long, viz. five years at Washington, "at the command of the slave power," and that "he had once tined that he had been in prisons oft, and also long, viz., five years at Washington, "at the command of the slave power." and that "he had once made so great an agitation in Congress that they had to adjourn for three days to cool." Mr. Raymond taunted Mr. Webster with the non-fulfilment of his prophecies, and added that he was now lying at Marshfield—"a stranded whale," After a graphic description of the great event commemorated, "the rescue of Jerry," and suitable resolutions, it was time to remind the meeting of its religious character, and Miss Lucy Stone praised the Syracusan women who had "paid the modern Judas thi ty pieces of silver,"—rather a questionable compliment, considering the paymasters in the transaction alluded to. Frederick Douglass, the great advocate of his race, with that vividness of perception, and that freedom of speech which lass, the great advocate of his race, with that vividness of perception, and that freedom of speech which
are among its principal characteristics, saw "the
record of man's right to liberty written on God's
heart," and proclaimed "that it could not be crased
here till it was also crared there." So closed the
morning's sitting. The evening was principally
taken up with scriptural allusions and bold expressions such as the above, the climax being that the
Fugitive Slave law was "the cup of damnation,"
which Mr Garrison declined to drink from the hands
of Congress, or for the convenience of any political
party. Miss Lucretia Mott followed with a defence
of woman's right to speak here, and with a truly or congress, or for the convenience of any pointed party. Miss Lucretia Mott followed with a defence of woman's right to speak here, and with a truly feminine view of the semi passive, semi active resistance which she thought allowable to the Fugitive Siave law, she called a former speaker to account "for forgetting the non-resistance principle in urging bloody resistance to the recapture of slaves. She had no objection to holding the claimant back, and havring him a little nuite stimulative stimu and hurting him a little unintentionally, but would not take life." This, and a collection for the Jerry

Rescue Fund, closed the day.

What should we think of such a meeting in Exwhat should we think of such a fisching in Every ter Hall, with an abolitionist baronet in the chair, and a bishop to read prayers? We can only say that they do things differently in America. Perhaps on that soil this may be the best way of advancing interests "momentous as the claims of God," and truths "written on God's heart." Perhaps three millions of slaves are to be not only represented but prepared for emangination by God," and truths "written on God's heart." Perhaps three millions of slaves are to be not only emancipated, but prepared for emancipation, by such talk and such persons. If it be so, we can only conclude that the British race, British institutions, and British sentiment, have undergone a very great change by crossing the Atlantic, and that the slaves are to be brought to an equality with their masters by a process which appearently brings the masters down to a level with their slaves. But we cannot suppress a conviction that the American abolitionists, whose extravaganoiss are here described, very much underrate the real difficulties of the question. There are two things to be done—two steps of emancipation; and it unfortunately happens that the first step usually taken does not help the second, but rather the contrary. The first step is the abolition of slavery; the second is the elevation and eventual assimilation of the race. It is quite evident, even from that powerful tale of slavery which everyhody is now reading on both sides the Atlantic, that assimilation proceds much faster in the slave States than in the free States, antipathy of race ritumphs even over the instance of nature, and throws color perpetually hack upon itself. As far as we have the opportunity of jugging, the measure taken by the aboliticalists, so far from reconacting the white man and the colored in the fee. States, only renders the gulf between those every day at life wider. Whatever the effect of such meetings as taken by the aboliticals, so the from reconstings the white man and the colored in the free States, only renders the guil between those every day still wider. Whatever the effect of such meetings as that at Syracuse on the proceedings of Congress, or on public opinion upon the subject of slavery, they aim only at destroying an institution; they leave conton mechacided, and ruste unselected. Perhaps we shall be told, that if we extinguished clurery as the South, the colored race will cease to be odious in the North. That is very prodomatical. The result may be the other way. But why not begin at the other end! Why not half the free man of colors a Christical rand a brother in the North and, by the elevation of the race that the North and, by the clevation of the race that the North and, by the clevation of the race that the North and, by the clevation of the race that the North and, by the clevation for the race that the North and, by the clevation for the race that the North and a busing slave owners, let the abolitionists mix on a perfect equality with the many intelligent and right minded colored generatemen in their own cities. When color is no longer an exclusion from the dining table, a distinction in the promenade or the railway, an excommunication at church, and the badge of Cain everywhere, public opinion itself will quietly but effectually lossen the chains of the slave, and give him not only the name but the reality of freedom, including political privilege and social equality.